CLAIMS

10. A method for forming a resinous frame wherein a resinous material is extruded from a die with a nozzle having a certain cross-sectional shape to be formed so as to have a certain cross-sectional shape substantially conforming to the cross-sectional shape of the nozzle, characterized in that an injection machine having a plunger is provided upstream of the die, the injection machine injects the resinous material toward the die, and the resinous material is extruded through the die.

11. A method for forming a resinous frame wherein a resinous material is extruded from a die with a nozzle having a certain cross-sectional shape to be formed so as to have a certain cross-sectional shape substantially conforming to the cross-sectional shape of the nozzle, characterized in that an injection machine is provided on an upstream side of the die, a resinous material, which is supplied through a resinous material hopper of the injection machine, is fed into a plunger chamber of the injection machine by a metering screw at a certain amount, the resinous material fed into the plunger chamber is injected toward the die by the plunger at a certain pressure, and the resinous material is extruded through the nozzle of the die.

12. The method for forming a resinous material according to Claim 10, characterized in that a resinous material flow controller is provided between the injection machine

and the nozzle, and the resinous material flow controller is employed to control an injection amount of the resinous material per unit time.

13. The method for forming a resinous material according to Claim 11, characterized in that a resinous material flow controller is provided between the injection machine and the nozzle, and the resinous material flow controller is employed to control an injection amount of the resinous material per unit time.

~~14. A method for preparing a panel with a resinous frame, wherein while relatively moving a die for extruding a resinous material and a peripheral edge of a panel, a resinous material is extruded through a nozzle provided in the die and having a certain cross-sectional shape, and the extruded resinous material is formed on the peripheral edge of the panel so as to have a certain cross-sectional shape substantially conforming to the cross-sectional shape of the nozzle, characterized in that an injection machine is provided on an upstream side of the die, and a resinous material, which is supplied through a resinous material hopper of the injection machine, is fed into a plunger chamber of the injection machine by a metering screw at a certain amount, and that while controlling an injection amount of the resinous material in response to a relative moving speed between a peripheral edge of the panel and the die, the resinous material fed into the plunger chamber is injected toward~~

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15. The method for preparing a panel with a resinous frame according to Claim 14, characterized in that a resinous material flow controller is provided between the injection machine and the nozzle, and the resinous material flow controller is employed to restrain an excess discharge in response to the relative moving speed between the panel and the die.

16. The method for preparing a panel with a resinous frame according to Claim 14, characterized in that when a portion of the panel facing the die transfers from a side of the panel onto a corner of the panel, the relative moving speed between the panel and the die is reduced, a moving speed of the plunger is reduced in response to the reduction in the relative moving speed to decrease an output amount from the nozzle per unit time, and that when the portion of the panel facing the die transfers from the corner of the panel onto another side of the panel, the relative moving speed between the panel and the die is raised, the moving speed of the plunger is raised in response to the raise in the relative moving speed to increase the output amount from the nozzle per unit time.

17. The method for preparing a panel with a resinous frame according to Claim 15, characterized in that when a portion of the panel facing the die transfers from a side

of the panel onto a corner of the panel, the relative moving speed between the panel and the die is reduced, a moving speed of the plunger is reduced in response to the reduction in the relative moving speed to decrease an output amount from the nozzle per unit time, and that when the portion of the panel facing the die transfers from the corner of the panel onto another side of the panel, the relative moving speed between the panel and the die is raised, the moving speed of the plunger is raised in response to the raise in the relative moving speed to increase the output amount from the nozzle per unit time.

18. A method for preparing a panel with a resinous frame unified to a peripheral edge thereof, wherein a resinous material is extruded from a die with a nozzle having a certain cross-sectional shape to be formed so as to have a certain cross-sectional shape substantially conforming to the cross-sectional shape of the nozzle, the extruded and formed resinous material is drawn into a pressing member, and wherein while relatively moving a panel and the pressing member so that the pressing member moves along a peripheral edge of the panel, the extruded and formed resinous material is unified to the peripheral edge by the pressing member, characterized in that an injection machine is provided on an upstream side of the die, and a resinous material, which is supplied through a resinous material hopper of the injection machine, is fed

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into a plunger chamber of the injection machine by a metering screw at a certain amount, that while controlling an injection amount of the resinous material in response to a relative moving speed between a peripheral edge of the panel and the die, the resinous material fed into the plunger chamber is injected toward the die by a plunger to be extruded onto the peripheral edge of the panel through the nozzle of the die.

19. The method for preparing a panel with a resinous frame according to Claim 18, characterized in that a resinous material flow controller is provided between the injection machine and the nozzle, and the resinous material flow controller is employed to restrain an excess discharge in response to the relative moving speed between the panel and the pressing member.

20. The method for preparing a panel with a resinous frame according to Claim 18, characterized in that when a portion of the panel facing the pressing member transfers from a side of the panel onto a corner of the panel, the relative moving speed between the panel and the pressing member is reduced, a moving speed of the plunger is reduced in response to the reduction in the relative moving speed to decrease an output amount from the nozzle per unit time, and that when the portion of the panel facing the pressing member transfers from the corner of the panel onto another side of the panel, the relative moving speed between the panel and the pressing member is

raised, the moving speed of the plunger is raised in response to the raise in the relative moving speed to increase the output amount from the nozzle per unit time.

21. The method for preparing a panel with a resinous frame according to Claim 19, characterized in that when a portion of the panel facing the pressing member transfers from a side of the panel onto a corner of the panel, the relative moving speed between the panel and the pressing member is reduced, a moving speed of the plunger is reduced in response to the reduction in the relative moving speed to decrease an output amount from the nozzle per unit time, and that when the portion of the panel facing the pressing member transfers from the corner of the panel onto another side of the panel, the relative moving speed between the panel and the pressing member is raised, the moving speed of the plunger is raised in response to the raise in the relative moving speed to increase the output amount from the nozzle per unit time.